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YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK

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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



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"THE wildest geysers in the world, in bright, triumphant bands, are dancing and singing in it amid thousands of boiling springs, beautiful and awful, their basins arrayed in gorgeous colors like gigantic flowers; and hot paint-pots, mud springs, mud volcanoes, mush and broth caldrons whose contents are of every color and consistency, plash and heave and roar in bewildering abundance.

"Here, too, are hills of sparkling crystals, hills of sulphur, hills of glass, hills of cinders and ashes, mountains of every style of architecture, icy or forested, mountains covered with honey-bloom sweet as Hymettus, mountains boiled soft like potatoes and colored like a sunset sky. A' that and a' that, and twice as muckle's a' that, Nature has on show in the Yellowstone Park. . .

"The air is electric and full of ozone, healing, reviving, exhilarating, kept pure by frost and fire, while the scenery is wild enough to awaken the dead."—John Muir.



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Riverside Geyser

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Geyserland

Formed by fire and finished by ice, wind, and water, is perhaps a summary of the geologic story of Yellowstone Park. Great volcanoes, forgotten by all except the scientists, fashioned the foundations of the landscape visible today; immense glaciers carved and polished canyon and mountain slope; wind and water perfected the infinitely varied sculpture of gorge, peak, and precipice.

Then the softer moods of Nature prevailed. She provided majestic rivers and far-reaching lakes, spread vast evergreen forests over her original handiwork, patterned the open spaces with lovely wild flower gardens. She gave this domain to bear, buffalo, and beaver, elk and antelope, moose and deer; to eagle, waterfowl, lark, thrush, and warbler; and to the finny tribes of lake and stream.

What distinguishes Yellowstone is the existing evidence of those original mysterious and magnificent processes of the Park's creation. The visitor walks through the looking glass into a wonderland where incredible things happen. Astonishment becomes a constant emotion.

Although there is no sign of life about the ancient volcanoes, the earth hisses from a thousand vents, stretching, perhaps, from the subterranean fire. Great fountains of water and steam soar gracefully into the air, some regularly, others at unforeseen times. Numberless pools murmur and boil; the minute hot-water inhabitants of some have painted their bowls with the exquisite colors of sapphire, emerald, and morning-glory; others have erected terraces and enameled basins of surpassing richness or have thrust their steaming cones through the icy waters of a lake. Here, a mass of plastic clay, pink and cream, pouts and sputters; there, stands a cliff of glass, a mountain of sulphur. On yonder mountain side are the petrified remains of a prehistoric forest now composed of agate, carnelian, jasper, chrysoprase, and amethyst. A great river plunges with thunder and mist hundreds of feet into a stupendous canyon cut through twelve hundred feet of prismatic pigments, glowing with a harmony of color that no man has successfully described.

Yellowstone is vast, wild, unspoiled, a masterpiece of the primitive set aside in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. It has lofty peaks, immense lakes, majestic rivers, wild flowers in profusion, forests living and fossil, glaciers at its borders—all, in fact, that other parks contain—and in addition, the matchless canyon and the amazing geysers.

You start one cool bright morning along a smooth road through the fragrant pine forests. Steam rises ahead and a turn discloses a small geyser spouting—the first you have ever seen. But at the same moment a mother bear, followed by her cubs, walks through a glade and when you have lost sight of them the geyser is quiet. Now the automobile has stopped beside a weird group of "paint pots" or has paused at a beautiful hot spring. Another geyser gushes unexpectedly from the riverside, a boiling spring emits a cavernous rumble, steam vents puff and hiss. The white crest of a distant peak appears, you glimpse a lacy waterfall, or the rippled ultramarine of a half-hidden lake; a deer bounds across the highway. On another day you are motoring along the rim of the most gorgeous of all gorges, lost in delighted wonder. Then the automobile, passing acres of rich wild flower gardens, climbs to the crest of Mt. Washburn, whence noble panoramas of the Rockies stretch away in every direction and the Park becomes a titanic relief map.

These are random features of the wonders that a tour of Yellowstone Park unfolds—scenes that intrepid explorers not so long ago faced hardship and danger to behold. You may see them in complete comfort, unspoiled, unchanged.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Old Faithful Geyser



Yellowstone National Park

General Description

Yellowstone is the largest and probably the most famous of our national parks. There is no other region like it. In the variety and power of its geysers, in the diversity of its wonders, it has no rival. The Park, second in historical rank, was created by act of Congress, in 1872, for the perpetual enjoyment of the people. Uncle Sam has made it convenient and comfortable for all who wish to come.

Yellowstone National Park is situated in northwestern Wyoming and extends slightly into Idaho and Montana. It is about 62 miles long and 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles. Its general physical character is that of a broad, volcanic plateau with an average elevation of 8,000 feet, and surrounded by mountain ranges rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet higher.

In Yellowstone Park there are approximately 100 geysers, more than in all the rest of the world. The very earth puffs, steams and hisses in the geyser basins as if a thousand underground factories were at work. There are some 4,000 hot and boiling springs, and many cold springs, some of them flowing Apollinaris and other mineral waters. There are prismatic pools with the exquisite beauty of flawless gems and flowers. Multi-colored "paint-pots" of plastic clay bubble and seethe. Gruesome mud volcanoes churn and roar harmlessly. There are tinted, fretted terraces resembling the fancied architecture of fairyland.

But Yellowstone must not be associated only with geysers and other hot water phenomena. Without the geysers, Yellowstone would remain a region of transcendent beauty. The gorgeous canyon, painted more gloriously than any other gorge on earth, is a spectacle so sublime that it alone would draw thousands of visitors. At its head a waterfall of great height and wonderful symmetry leaps from the evergreen hills and is lost in its own cloud of swirling spray. Castellated crags and lofty spires rise from slopes presenting all the tones of yellow, orange, red, and white. There are petrified forests, the trunks standing where they grew; there is a cliff of obsidian (volcanic glass) and a natural bridge.

The setting of these wonders is a land of vast evergreen forests, immense lakes, noble rivers, and majestic peaks. The rugged Absaroka Range stands upon the eastern boundary and the stately Gallatins guard the northwest. The drive over the summit of Mt. Washburn is one of the most inspiring mountain trips that can be made by automobile. The great tributaries of the Missouri River and the Snake have their sources within or near the Park. Yellowstone Lake, nearly 8,000 feet in elevation, and its largest body of water, has an area of 139 square miles.

This primeval wilderness is the largest and most successful wild animal refuge on earth. As an easily accessible field for varied nature study it has no equal. Bear, deer, elk, antelope, and many lesser animals may be seen with little effort, and those who travel the trails may see moose, bison, and mountain sheep. There are 200 species of birds in the Park; eagles nest upon the crags. Most of the streams and lakes abound in trout and the Madison River also contains grayling.

Through the forests, in the open meadows, and particularly upon the slopes of Mt. Washburn, are lovely gardens of wild flowers.

There are four great resort hotels in the Park, distinctive in architecture, and with the best metropolitan standards of luxurious service. There are five permanent camps, composed of comfortable tent cottages, together with central dining rooms



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Fishing Cone
Christmas Tree Park, near West Yellowstone

Madison River and Canyon, near West Yellowstone
Grotto Geyser

and social halls. Both hotels, and permanent camps are situated adjacent to the principal places of interest and are regulated by the Federal Government.

More than 300 miles of improved roads traverse the Park. Upon these excellent government highways, powerful automobiles operate on regular schedules from West Yellowstone, connecting with Union Pacific trains and making a complete circuit of the chief scenic attractions.

"Taken in all its phases, the climate of the Park is as delightful and health-giving as it is possible to find," writes General Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone. The summer air of the high plateau is cool, fragrant, and invigorating.

What to Do

On a brief trip to Yellowstone, the visitor will probably be fully occupied with observing and admiring the scenic wonders and the wild animals. But the Park is a place to linger for a month or a summer. It is impossible to know it intimately on a brief visit and many return year after year to enjoy its variety. For those who linger, there are several hundred miles of trails leading to places of interest not reached by the automobiles; these may be traversed on foot, or on horses, which may be hired at reasonable rates. The trail traveler will have exceptional opportunities to see and photograph wild animals. Yellowstone is a happy hunting ground for the camera enthusiast; nowhere else can be obtained with equal ease so many unusual pictures. There are voyages to be taken on Yellowstone Lake, in row-



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Old Faithful at Sunrise

boats or motor boats. There are rugged mountains to be climbed, some of them, as Grand Teton, to the south, requiring first rate mountaineering skill.

In the beautiful fairyland of Yellowstone you may live and travel in complete comfort. You may rest, accomplish your sightseeing from the cushions of an automobile, ride horseback, or follow the alluring trails on foot. You may procure a guide and camp equipment and explore the rarely visited regions where there is neither road nor trail. Guides are furnished without charge for short trips to the geysers, the Grand Canyon, and the Mammoth Hot Springs. Good fishing may be had in practically any part of the Park, near hotels or camps. In the evening there are dances, impromptu entertainments, and other forms of amusement. Swimming pools are maintained at Old Faithful and at Mammoth Hot Springs.

The Park, as a national institution, exists for your enjoyment.

History

John Colter, an intrepid frontiersman and a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, was the first white man to behold any part of what is now Yellowstone Park. In 1807, after being wounded in a battle between Crow and Blackfeet Indians, he journeyed across the Park from Jackson Hole to Tower Fall, and carried the first accounts to civilization. Jim Bridger, famous guide, and J. L. Meek, a trapper and pioneer, were there about 1829. W. A. Ferris, of the American Fur Company, visited the geysers in 1834 and wrote the first published account of them. In 1863, Capt. DeLacy, searching for gold, explored part of the region. Yet,



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Giant Geyser

Mammoth Paint Pots, Lower Basin

Handkerchief Pool

Bee Hive Geyser

Kepler Cascade



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



because of the extraordinary nature of the phenomena, early accounts were discredited, and the Yellowstone remained practically unknown until the explorations of Folsom, Cook, and Peterson, in 1869, were disclosed. The Washburn-Doane expedition of 1870, which included Langford, Hedges, and Everts, and the scientific explorations of Dr. Hayden, of the Geological Survey, in 1871-2, increased its fame and led to its establishment as a national park, in 1872.

The Environs of the Park

Beyond the arbitrary boundaries of the Park, particularly to the south, east, and northeast, are rugged mountain areas famous for scenic beauty.

The Teton Range begins a few miles outside the southern boundary and reaches its highest sublimity 30 miles southward, in the spired group of granite peaks that culminates in Grand Teton, 13,747 feet in altitude. Grand Teton, chief landmark of the trapper early in the 19th century, is called by Gen. Chittenden "the most interesting historic summit of the Rocky Mountains." The mountains rise so precipitously from the wooded shores of Jackson Lake, their crests are so sharp and lofty, and their slopes so wild and broken, that they are in many respects the most unusual and impressive mountains in America. Resembling pictured peaks in books of fairy tales, they are unbelievably beautiful. They spring suddenly from the water's edge into the clouds, carrying gleaming glaciers upon their scarred and riven flanks.

The surrounding country, in Teton National Forest and known as Jackson Hole, shares the wild grandeur of the mighty peaks. There are many excellent fishing streams and lakes, wooded upland plains, and vast forested areas. The region is the foremost big game haunt in the United States, noted especially for its abundance of elk. Yellowstone visitors already regard it as part of the Park. At Old Faithful Inn or Camp, arrangements may be made for automobile trips to Moran, where a rustic lodge provides accommodations. A bill is pending in Congress for the annexation of the region to Yellowstone Park.

Another scenic region of high rank surrounds the quaint little mining town of Cooke City, Mont., just outside the northeast corner of the Park, and in the Bear-tooth National Forest. Probably the chief scenic spectacle in the vicinity is the Grasshopper Glacier, an immense mass of snow and ice far up on the shoulder of Iceberg Peak. Imbedded in the ice, which has cliffs 100 feet high, are millions of grasshoppers, struck down by some prehistoric snowstorm. The contiguous region is one of jagged peaks, chaotic, imperfectly explored canyons, and mountain lakes leaping with trout. Most notable of these lakes is Abundance, so named from its apparently inexhaustible supply of game fish. Trails lead from Cooke City into the lofty peaks, conspicuous among them, Pilot and Index, remarkable for their perpendicular, castellated crests. Cooke City, 38 miles from Camp Roosevelt and reached by auto from that place or from Mammoth Hot Springs, has small hotels and a camp nearby; special saddle trips, with guide, are provided.

Wild Flowers and Forests

Yellowstone is a vast botanical garden. Wild flowers in great variety and profusion add the final exquisite touch to the beauty of the wonderland. They grow not only on the low lands, but far up the heights, often beside the melting snowdrifts. Among the characteristic and widely distributed flowers that bloom during the Park season are: violets, phlox, mertensia, lupine, larkspur, monkshood, geraniums, harebells, avalanche lilies, mentzelia, primroses, asters, anemones, shooting stars, buttercups, and wild roses. The favorite habitat of the columbine is on Mt. Wash-



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Opportunities for Outdoor Sports Are Many and Varied

burn. Forget-me-nots are frequent; wild flax and the Indian paint-brush grow everywhere. Many esteem the fringed gentian foremost among the floral beauties of the Park.

Five-sixths of the area of the Park is forested, largely with coniferous trees; approximately three-fourths of the forests consist of lodge-pole pines. Other trees are white pine, Englemann spruce, silver fir, cedar, and cottonwood; the quaking aspen grows in all parts of the Park, furnishing food for elk, deer, and beaver.

Season and Climate

The Park season is from June 20th to September 15th. The first Yellowstone Special will leave Salt Lake City on June 19th, and the first automobile will leave West Yellowstone station on June 20th. The last date on which automobiles will return to West Yellowstone after a complete tour of the Park will be September 19th.

The season at which the Park is open to visitors is at a time when life in the mountains is most healthful and delightful. The elevation—8,000 feet—insures cool nights, ideal for refreshing sleep. The days are clear and sunshiny, but never hot or oppressive. The pure, bracing air, free from fog, carries the wholesome tang of the pine forests. Mean average summer temperatures range from 54 degrees to 64 degrees, with a maximum of 88 degrees. While Yellowstone has never been exploited for its health-restoring features, its pure waters and equable, bracing climate are undoubtedly of great benefit. Those who remain long enough to enjoy its open air diversions cannot fail to perceive the invigorating results of the outing.



Upper Geyser Basin

The Park in Detail

The Geysers

Among all the wonders that Yellowstone contains, none is so startling, weird, and impressive as the geysers. Drawing their energy from invisible underground sources, some spouting with clock-like regularity, others, apparently, when they feel like it, these mysterious hot-water fountains fascinate the beholder and leave an indelible record on the memory. In number, in power, variety, and splendor of action, the Yellowstone geysers are unrivaled elsewhere on earth.

The principal geysers are found in three basins in the west-central part of the Park, while smaller groups exist to the south. Other hot water phenomena, exquisitely tinted springs and terraces, mud volcanoes, and innumerable steam vents, are distributed throughout the Park. Upper, Lower, and Norris Basins, the chief geyser areas, are included in the circuit automobile tour from West Yellowstone, as are two smaller intermediate basins, Midway and Biscuit.

First among the geysers of Yellowstone is Old Faithful, the most celebrated geyser in the world. Combining power, volume, beauty, and regularity, it approaches the geyser ideal and never fails to delight the beholder by sending its graceful, spray-draped column skyward at intervals of from 65 to 80 minutes. The Daisy, a smaller, but highly interesting geyser, also plays with pleasing regularity. Other geysers noted for the splendor of their performances are the Giant,



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Great Falls of the Yellowstone from Artist Point

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Grand, Giantess, Great Fountain, and Beehive. Some gush irregularly, days intervening; some play every few minutes; some spout and roar with the intensity of volcanoes, while others play less violently, displaying a variety of individual peculiarities. The Riverside, situated as its name implies, sends a diagonal jet above the stream; the Castle, the Grotto, and the Beehive are noted for their picturesque cones, as also is the Lone Star, in the forest about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Old Faithful. The Excelsior Geyser, once the greatest on earth, has ceased its activity, although its immense crater filled with boiling water remains a thrilling sight.

The enchanting delicacy of form and color that distinguishes many of the hot springs has its highest manifestation in Morning Glory and Turquoise Springs, Prismatic Lake, and Emerald Pool. Handkerchief Pool sucks your handkerchief down its throat and returns it thoroughly washed. Many of the geyser pools, such as Fountain and Oblong, are highly beautiful in repose.

The more important geysers, springs, and pools, are listed below:

UPPER BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia.....	50	10 to 15 min.	Irregular
Bee Hive.....	200	6 to 8 min.	3 to 5 times at 12-hour intervals following Giantess
Black Sand Spring..	Beautiful hot spring		
Castle.....	50-75	30 min.	Irregular
Cub.....	60	8 min.	Irregular
Daisy.....	70	3 min.	80 to 90 min.
Emerald Pool.....	Beautiful hot spring		
Fan.....	25	10 min.	Irregular
Giant.....	200-250	1 hour	6 to 14 days
Giantess.....	150-200	12 to 36 hours	5 to 10 days

LOWER BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior.....	Few feet	Continuous	
White Dome.....	10	1 min.	40 to 60 min.
Clepsydra.....	10-40	Short	3 min.
Firehole Lake.....	Illusion of flames under water		
Fountain.....	75	10 min.	2 hours
Great Fountain.....	75-100	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hours
Mammoth Paint Pots..	Basin of boiling tinted clay		
Prismatic Lake	Remarkable coloring		
Turquoise Spring...	100 feet in diameter		

UPPER BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Grand.....	200	15 to 30 min.	10 to 12 hours
Grotto.....	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hours
Jewel.....	5-20	1 min.	5 min.
Lion.....	50-60	2 to 4 min.	Usually 2 to 17 times a day
Lioness.....	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Morning Glory Spring..	Exquisite beauty of shape and color		
Mortar.....	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular
Oblong.....	20-40	7 min.	8 to 15 hours
Old Faithful.....	120-170	4 min.	60 to 80 min.
Riverside.....	80-100	15 min.	6 to 7 hours
Sawmill.....	20-35	1 to 3 hours	5 to 8 times a day
Spasmodic.....	4	20 to 60 min.	Irregular
Turban.....	20-40	10 min. to 3 hrs.	Irregular

NORRIS BASIN			
NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Constant.....	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	20 to 55 sec.
Congress Pool.....	Large boiling spring		
Echinus.....	30	3 min.	45 to 50 min.
Emerald Pool.....	Beautiful hot spring		
Hurricane.....	6-8	Continuous	
Minute Man.....	8-15	15 to 30 sec.	1 to 3 min. at times
Monarch.....	100-125	6 min.	Irregular
New Crater.....	6-25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.
Valentine.....	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular

Grand Canyon and Great Falls of the Yellowstone

In sheer, compelling beauty, no single spectacle in the Park approaches the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone with the Great Falls at its head. It is in fact, as declared by Gen. Chittenden, "acknowledged by all beholders to stand without parallel among the natural wonders of the globe." Color, glowing color spread over its castellated walls with measureless prodigality and infinite variety is its most striking feature.

The great prismatic gorge is 1,200 feet deep, 2,000 feet wide at the top, and 200 feet wide at the bottom. Its walls are fissured, slashed, etched, and carved into thousands of architectural forms which rise here and there in dizzy groups of gothic spires where eagles make their nests. Over these slopes are gorgeous patterns of color—all the tones of orange and yellow, vivid and pale; rich crimson down the scale to most delicate pink; blacks, grays, buffs, pearly tints, and pure white.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Grand Canyon and Great Falls of the Yellowstone

Far below, a slender, winding ribbon of green bordered with white lace, the river flows. Upon the plateau dense forests furnish long borders of dark green and the vault of the sky contributes its varying blue.

The finest aspects of the scene cannot omit the Great Falls of the Yellowstone. There, the river becomes perpendicular and leaps with the roar of a thousand dynamos 308 feet to the floor of the kaleidoscopic canyon, losing itself in a whirling nebula of spray which sends graceful streamers of mist incessantly upward. A stairway leads to the crest of the Great Falls and a trail descends to its foot. Less than half a mile upstream is the Upper Fall, 109 feet high, itself impressively wonderful. The symmetrical beauty of both these falls is heightened by their matchless surroundings. Seen by moonlight, they acquire a softened and mysterious charm that is not to be described.

Talented men have left descriptions of the scene, graphic but inadequate word pictures; usually, these end as did that of Folsom, who beheld the canyon in 1869: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of nature's handiwork."

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "Without warning or preparation, I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fishhawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon, and silver grey in wide washes. So far below that no sound of strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sun-light took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that nature had already laid there."



A View from Mt. Washburn

Of the many view points along the Canyon rim, perhaps the most celebrated are Artist and Inspiration Points. The view from the latter should not be missed by any visitor. Other view points, each disclosing special features and enchanting vistas are Point Lookout, Red Rock, Grand View, and the Castle Ruins, all of them along the road leading to Inspiration Point.

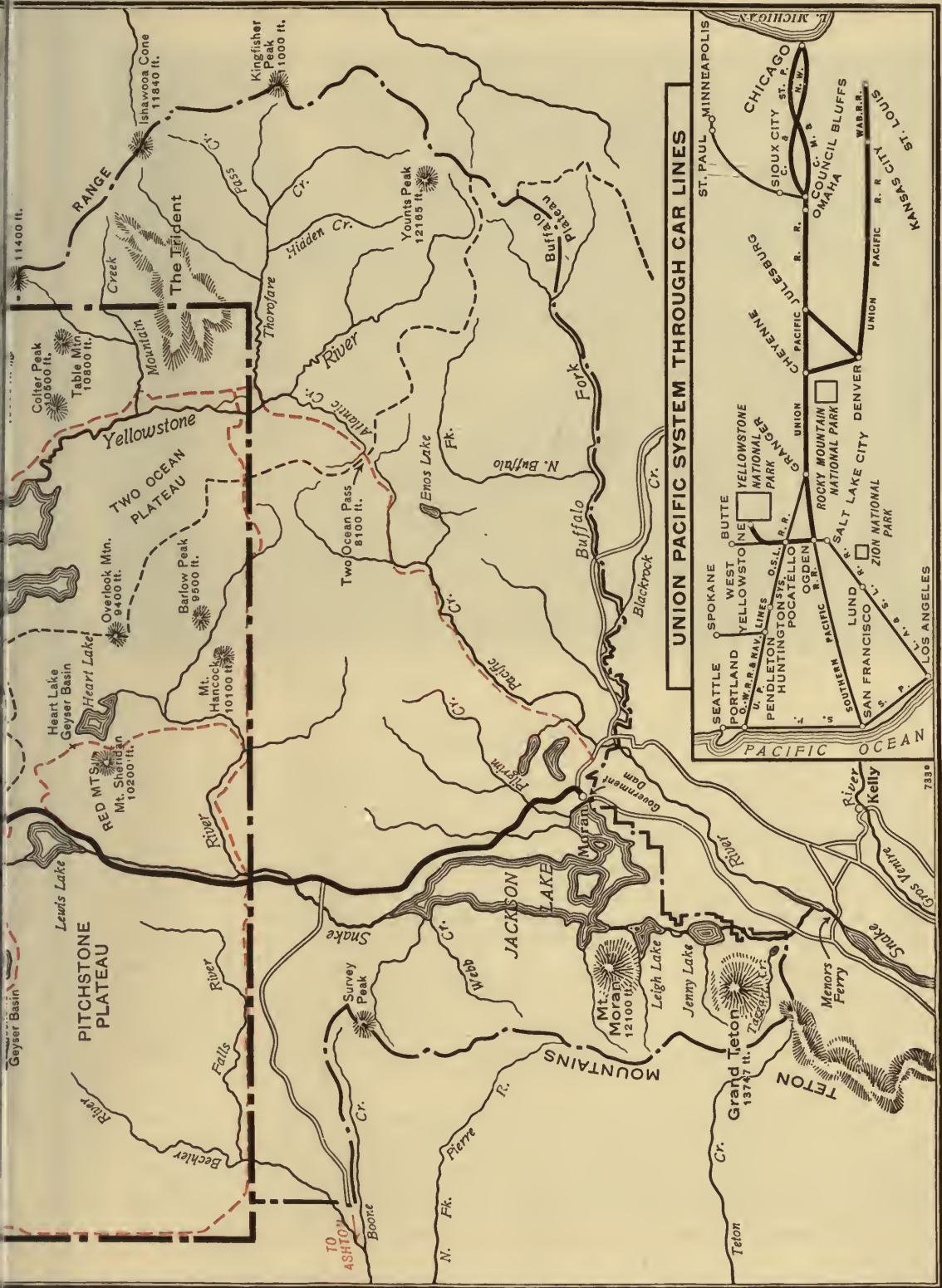
Mt. Washburn and the Tower Falls Region

Northward from the Grand Canyon, the automobile road leads, by way of Dunraven Pass over the shoulder of Mt. Washburn, an extinct volcano, 10,388 feet high. By special arrangement and payment of \$2.00 passengers holding Park Tour tickets will be carried to the very summit of the mountain. Upon the slopes of this great peak are lovely gardens of wild flowers, mile upon mile in extent, and of richest variety. From Mt. Washburn's crest the traveler is impressively reminded that he is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, for noble panoramas of lofty mountains lie south, east, and north, including the matchless Tetons, the wild and rugged Absarokas, the wintry Snowy Range, and the stately Gallatins, with vast intermediate areas of forest rolling away in every direction.

Tower Fall, a beautiful column of water, 132 feet high and surrounded by bizarre pinnacles of volcanic rock, is near the lower end of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; remarkable palisades of columnar basalt overlook the river and in one spot actually project across the road, while slender spires rise from the depths of the gorge. Camp Roosevelt, in the vicinity, is the starting point for the Fossil Forests and the glaciers in Beartooth National Forest, near Cooke City.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK







Grasshopper Glacier, Near Cooke City
Tower Fall

Overhanging Cliff
Petrified Tree in Fossil Forest

Fossil Forests

The great fossil forests of the Yellowstone truly deserve their name because, instead of scattered groups of fallen logs far removed from their place of growth, the petrified trunks remain standing where they first took root. The forests occupy extensive areas in the northeastern part of the Park, on the ridges south and west of Lamar River. The most accessible stands on Specimen Ridge at elevations between 7,000 and 7,500 feet, about 6 miles southeast of Camp Roosevelt, and may be reached on horseback. There are a few petrified trees about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of the camp. On the northeastern slope of Amethyst Mountain, about 10 miles due southeast of Camp Roosevelt, the forests stand superimposed through 2,000 feet of strata, where they were successively imprisoned by flows of volcanic material, and the lower slopes are covered with fragments displaying beautiful crystals of agate, carnelian, jasper, chrysoprase, and amethyst.

Among the petrified trees of the Yellowstone are more varieties than are found in any other region; they include redwoods, pines, laurels, bays, buckthorns, sycamores, and oaks. Some of the trunks rise 40 feet above ground and one redwood discovered measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. The wood structure is perfectly preserved, although its age is estimated at approximately a million years.



Camp Roosevelt, near Tower Fall

Mammoth Hot Springs

At Mammoth Hot Springs, hot waters heavily laden with carbonate of lime from subterranean sources have built up a number of terraced eminences exquisitely carved and embossed. Algae living in the cascades that pour down their slopes have painted the fretted basins and sculptured cornices with delicate tones of scarlet, orange, pink, yellow, and blue, while, where the waters have temporarily ceased flowing, the fluted columns and beaded traceries are snow-white. With the water pouring over their elaborate incrustations, the terraces glow with a matchless harmony of color and seem like living organisms. In fact, the terraces do grow and change, sometimes building up their dainty architecture so rapidly that trees are engulfed.

The beauty of the individual terraces often varies from year to year with the flow of hot water, and this adds changing variety to the charm of the entire group. Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, Angel, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant, and the Devil's Kitchen are perhaps the most striking features. Liberty Cap, the hardened cone of an extinct hot spring, now stands like a monument, 40 feet above the formation.

The steaming, tinted terraces, with the nearby administration buildings, are surrounded by mountains—the long, palisaded battlements of Mt. Everts, to the east; the rounded dome of Bunsen Peak, to the south; the peaks of the Gallatin Range in the west; and the rugged masses of the Snowy Range in the north. Side trips may be made to Bunsen Peak, Osprey Falls, Sepulchre Mountain, Boiling River, and to the herd of buffalo in a corral on the road to Bunsen Peak.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Dining Room, Old Faithful Inn
Lake Colonial Hotel
Bungalow Tents, Lake Camp

Central Building, Lake Camp
Lounge, Canyon Hotel
Old Faithful Inn

The Grand Canyon Hotel



Sanctuary for Wild Life

The success of this largest of natural zoological Gardens is established by the mute testimony of the wild animals themselves. Because of the protection given them, they have increased and multiplied, and they have lost much of their fear of man. All of them are harmless unless interfered with or annoyed. Hunting them with the camera is encouraged, but no other kind is permitted. Automobile travelers along the main highway during the season may not always see even the most common species; the patient traveler on the nearby trails, however, may often see bear, elk, deer, and antelope; and by walking or riding horseback to their known retreats, he may see moose, mountain sheep, and buffalo.

Bears are perhaps first in interest. Black and cinnamon bears are numerous and may usually be seen during the early morning or evening feeding upon the kitchen scraps given them by the hotels and camps. Your vacation time is theirs also, for then they do not have to search for food. They are playful, sometimes friendly, and will boldly steal anything edible. Occasionally, a grizzly joins the feast and is treated with marked respect. A mother bear with young cubs is always a charming sight. It is inadvisable to approach the bears too closely, no matter how good humored they may seem.

There are two herds of buffalo in the Park. One, numbering more than 400, ranges up the Lamar River and in the valley of Calfee Creek. This herd may readily be found by visitors who make a special trip to the vicinity. During the summer, a few buffalo are kept in a corral near Mammoth Hot Springs for the observance of tourists. The unrestrained herd, numbering about 70, roams between Yellowstone Lake and the Lamar River.

The number of elk in the Park is estimated to be 30,000; they spend the spring and summer above the timber-line in the mountains and frequently roam outside its boundaries. Special trips to the north end of Yellowstone Lake and to Specimen Ridge often result in seeing a number of them. There are more than a thousand moose, principally in the southern parts. Antelope are common in the open valleys of the Yellowstone, Gardiner, and Lamar Rivers. Mountain sheep live in the northern ranges of the Park, and mule deer may be seen in all its parts. Beavers are fairly abundant along most of the streams and their dams and houses are always sources of interest. Among other smaller animals are foxes, otters, badgers, minks, martens, wolverines, porcupines, woodchucks, and several varieties of chipmunk, squirrel, and rabbit.

Two hundred species of birds are found in the Park. Among them are eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, kingfishers, gulls, pelicans, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, snipes, plovers, grouse, woodpeckers, blackbirds, larks, jays, magpies, orioles, finches, swallows, waxwings, warblers, wrens, thrushes, and bluebirds.

Lively Fishing Waters

The native game fishes of Yellowstone, which is indeed a fisherman's paradise, are grayling and cutthroat trout, while the whitefish, which also is a native, may be so classed. The game fishes introduced by the government are rainbow, Loch Leven, European brown or Von Behr, Eastern brook, and lake trout. These species are replenished through annual plantings by the Bureau of Fisheries.

Nearly all of the lakes and streams of the Park, from those within easy distance of hotels and camps to the most remote, contain one or more species of trout and a few contain whitefish and grayling. Naturally the more distant waters offer the readiest sport. Good fishing may be had in Yellowstone Lake and River, and the Madison, Gibbon, and Firehole Rivers, which are reached by the main highways.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Elk in Snow
A Beaver Dam
Pelicans on Yellowstone Lake

Black Bear
Part of the Buffalo Herd
Deer

Among the Wild Life of the Yellowstone



But in the less visited lakes and streams, the sport attains a pinnacle of excellence. A government booklet, revised each season gives detailed accounts of the fishing in the principal lakes and streams.

Those who come unprepared may rent fishing equipment at any of the hotels or camps, or may purchase it at the general stores. No license is required.

Excursions on Yellowstone Lake

Few lakes on earth surpass Yellowstone Lake both in area and elevation. Its surface covers approximately 139 square miles and it is nearly a mile and one half above the level of the sea. The jagged, snowy Absarokas stand in the east; to the south, Mt. Sheridan, an extinct volcano. There are brilliant "paint-pots," hot springs, and one active geyser on the West Thumb shore; the famous fishing cone also stands there. Motor and row boats may be engaged from the boat company near Lake Hotel and Camp at reasonable rates authorized by the Government, and many interesting trips to the distant shores may be made.

Hotels and Permanent Camps

Visitors may stop at the hotels or the permanent camps, whose standards are established and supervised by the Federal Government. Both hotels and camps are situated in the vicinity of the chief attractions. The hotels are individual in architecture, spacious, and completely equipped with modern conveniences. The permanent camps are little villages of comfortably furnished tent-cottages, with central dining and social halls.

Old Faithful Inn, in Upper Geyser Basin, is a great hotel of native logs and stone, noted for its original architectural beauty and its pleasing harmony with its surroundings. Pilasters, braces, and balustrades of natural branches from the neighboring forests produce a delightful blend of art and rusticity. In the wide and lofty lobby, with its sepia tones of bark, the guest may easily fancy himself in the depths of the forest. In the massive fireplace an ox might be roasted whole. At night a searchlight plays from the roof on the ghostly column of Old Faithful Geyser and on the bears feeding in the woods.

Old Faithful Camp, typical of the permanent camps in Yellowstone, is much more than a camp; it is a village of cozy bungalows, floored and wainscoted with wood to a height of four feet, walled with canvas, completely screened, and roofed with asbestos. The bungalows, which are electric-lighted and heated by wood-burning stoves, are of one, two, and four-room capacity. There are social assembly halls, and dining halls where wholesome food is served in family style.

Both hotel and camp in Upper Geyser Basin are in the immediate vicinity of Old Faithful, with other great geysers but short distances away.

At the northern end of Yellowstone Lake are Lake Hotel and Camp.

Grand Canyon Hotel, near the Grand Canyon and Great Falls, is one of the finest of resort hotels. Handsome in design, impressive in size, its appointments and service are of exceptionally high standard. A feature of the hostelry is the Lounge, a beautiful social chamber, 200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and enclosed by an unbroken series of windows. Canyon Camp is on the south rim of Grand Canyon, immediately east of the Great Falls.

Camp Roosevelt, near Tower Fall, is in a region where exceptional opportunities for fishing and observing wild life may be had. It is the starting point for the fossil forests, the buffalo ranch, and the Grasshopper Glacier.

At Mammoth Hot Springs both hotel and camp are adjacent to the Terraces, and other scenic features of the locality.



Jupiter Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs

Both hotels and camps furnish free guide service to the chief phenomena in the immediate vicinity. Dances and other amusements are frequently provided in the evening. Outdoor diversions are featured at the camps, where a blazing camp fire is followed by impromptu entertainments. Books, candy, postage stamps, camera films, souvenirs, etc., may be purchased. Bathing pools are located at Mammoth Hot Springs and Upper Geyser Basin. Horses and guides may be hired.

Automobile Transportation

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract from and supervised by the Federal Government, operates automobiles on regular schedules from West Yellowstone, Montana (connecting with the Union Pacific System's "Yellowstone Special") and other entrances to all hotels and camps and to the principal scenic points in the Park.

The transportation equipment consists of powerful eleven-passenger automobiles, with removable tops, and designed especially for Yellowstone Park service. Driven by experienced chauffeurs, they run along the smooth roads in accordance with convenient time tables; stop-overs may be had at any point where accommodations are obtainable.

Six-passenger touring cars for special trips may be engaged by personal arrangement with the transportation company at \$6.00 an hour. All transportation charges are fixed by the Government.



Norris Geyser Basin

Trails and Side Trips

Delightful and comprehensive as is the regular automobile trip through the Yellowstone the visitor who has enjoyed it need not suppose he has seen all that the 3,348 square miles of the Park have to offer. Other motor trips of absorbing interest may be made and there are several hundred miles of trails leading to lakes and streams populous with hungry fish; to the secluded haunt of buffalo, moose, and elk; to picturesque geological formations, strange old mining villages, and little known peaks and glaciers. For the more ambitious trail trips, guides are desirable. Those, however, who wish to dispense with the services of a guide should consult the Superintendent's office or the nearest Park Ranger before starting, and should procure and study an accurate map.

Saddle and pack horses may be hired at West Yellowstone and at hotels and camps at Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon, Mammoth Hot Springs, and at Camp Roosevelt; the rate is \$3.50 a day; or, \$1.00 for the first hour and 50 cents for each subsequent hour. Mounted guides may be engaged for \$5.00 a day.

The Way to Yellowstone Park—Union Pacific

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is, of course, unique among the wonders of the world, but to go there via the Union Pacific adds much to its enjoyment. The scenes along the Union Pacific are varied—beautiful, sublime, often highly thrilling, and always full of interest. The train accommodations offer all that can be desired for personal comfort, and the roadway is a masterpiece of engineering.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Gibbon Falls
One of the Oldest Inhabitants

Obsidian Cliff
Morning-Glory Spring

Ninety-two per cent of the road between Omaha and Ogden is double track, and all of it is ballasted to extraordinary smoothness with dustless Sherman gravel and protected by automatic safety signals; handsome new dining cars provide excellent meals a la carte at reasonable cost.

The Union Pacific operates fast through trains from Chicago, via Omaha, to Ogden and Salt Lake City and from St. Louis, via Kansas City and Denver. Connections are made at Ogden or Salt Lake City with the noted "Yellowstone Special" operated during the season specifically for travelers to Yellowstone National Park. This train, with observation and standard sleeping cars, leaves Salt Lake City and Ogden every evening and reaches West Yellowstone, Mont., in time for breakfast next morning. (According to Government statistics West Yellowstone is the gateway through which most visitors enter the Park each year.) Big, high-powered automobiles meet each "Yellowstone Special" and run quickly to Old Faithful Inn and Camp, in the greatest of the Geyser Basins.

Denver may be visited without additional rail transportation cost. Denver is the gateway to scores of picturesque resort regions in the Colorado Rockies, including Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and the Colorado National Forests, all of which may easily be combined with the Yellowstone Park tour.

Through Wyoming and over the Continental Divide there is a continual succession of impressive panoramas. In Echo and Weber Canyons, through which the Union Pacific crosses the Wasatch Mountains, the deep winding gorges lie 4,000 feet below the enclosing peaks.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



The Grand Tetons and Jackson Lake

Free side trip Ogden to Salt Lake City and return, with stop-over will be granted on round trip tickets to Yellowstone Park reading Union Pacific System from Cheyenne, Denver or points east or south thereof, also on Trans-Continental tickets via Union Pacific between Cheyenne, Denver or points east or south thereof and points beyond Pocatello, Ogden, or Salt Lake City, on which side trip, Ogden to West Yellowstone, is obtained. Side trip tickets may be obtained from Union Pacific ticket agents at Ogden or West Yellowstone or from conductors on trains into Ogden.

Salt Lake City is a city of marked charm and individuality, at the base of the Wasatch Mountains; the chief features of interest are the Mormon Temple and the Tabernacle (free recitals on the superb organ are given daily except Sunday), the Deseret Museum, and Great Salt Lake. No one should miss bathing in the unbelievably buoyant waters of the lake at Saltair Beach, reached by fast electric cars. A few miles from Ogden is Ogden Canyon, a deep, precipitous and romantic gorge connected with the city by electric cars.

Special Tours to Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks

If you wish a real, care-free two-weeks' vacation in these two great national parks, our Bureau of Service will provide it. At moderate cost, and with every detail affecting your comfort pre-arranged, these tours leave Chicago every Saturday beginning June 18th and every Thursday during July and August, escorted by a courteous well-informed travel representative. Such a tour is a *real* vacation because every vexatious element is eliminated and you are free to sit back and enjoy every minute of your vacation. The tour gives you 500 miles of motor travel, including special sight-seeing trips in Denver and Salt Lake City. For complete information apply to

C. J. COLLINS, Manager, Bureau of Service National Parks and Resorts. Maintained by Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Lookout Mountain, Denver Mountain Parks
Union Pacific Station, West Yellowstone
Longs Peak, Rocky Mt. National Park

View of Denver

The Hermitage, Ogden Canyon, Utah
South Temple St., Salt Lake City
Bathing at Salt Air Beach, Salt Lake

Scenes on the Way

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Tickets to Yellowstone Park

During the Park season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to West Yellowstone, Mont., as a destination. Such tickets reading via Union Pacific from eastern cities will, upon request, be honored by way of Denver without extra charge, thus affording an opportunity to visit Rocky Mountain National Park. From East, Middle West, and South, round-trip excursion tickets may be routed so that passenger may enter the Park at West Yellowstone and depart from either of the other two entrances.

Coupons covering automobile transportation and accommodations at the hotels or permanent camps for the "Four and One-half Day" tour of the Park may be included in railroad tickets at authorized additional charges, which are the same as those in effect at the Park. While the "Four and One-half Day" tour is the one generally sold in connection with through railroad tickets, it is not intended to limit the visit to that short period; stop-overs may be arranged at any hotel or camp by payment of the authorized daily or weekly rates. Stay as long as you like.

Yellowstone Park as a Side-Trip

Passengers desiring to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations may obtain stop-over privileges on both one-way and round-trip tickets (during Park season) at Ogden or Salt Lake City, Utah or Pocatello, Idaho.

Cost of the "Four and One-Half Day" Park Tour from West Yellowstone

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging At Hotels	Motor Transportation Only.
For adults, and children 12 years old and over.....	\$54.00	\$45.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.....	41.50	22.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.....	27.00	12.50

Holders of regular Park Tour tickets will be carried over the summit of Mt. Washburn upon payment of \$2.00 additional per passenger.

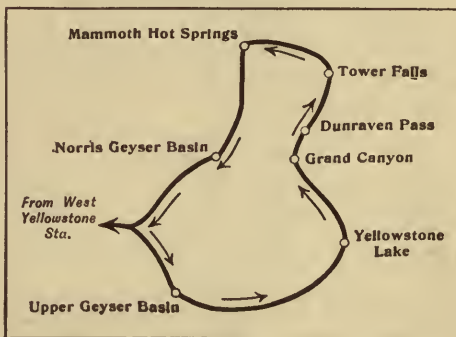
The foregoing charges are not subject to war revenue tax.

Longer time than is provided by the regular "Four and One-half Day" tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the rate of \$6.50 a day at the hotels and \$4.50 a day at the camps. Children's tickets for

hotel or camp accommodations are sold in the Park only. One-half rate will be charged children under eight (8) years of age locally at hotels, and for children under twelve (12) years of age locally at camps.

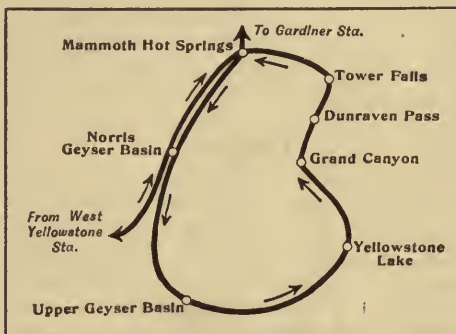
Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan. Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath), \$7.50 to \$11.00 a day, American plan. Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

Schedules of Automobile Tours Through the Park



In West Yellowstone, Out West Yellowstone

Leave West Yellowstone, 9.30 a.m., via Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Fall, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, arriving West Yellowstone 5.04 p.m., fifth day.

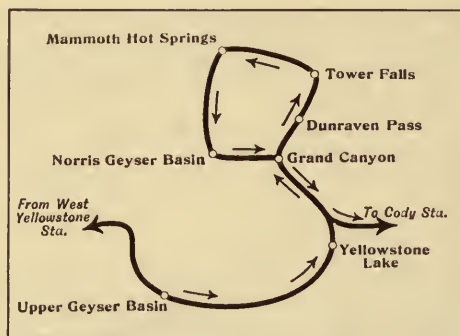


In West Yellowstone, Out Gardiner

Leave West Yellowstone, 9.15 a.m., via Mammoth Hot Springs, thence Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Fall, Mammoth Hot Springs, arriving Gardiner 6.52 p.m., fifth day.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



In West Yellowstone, Out Cody

Leave West Yellowstone 9.30 a.m., via Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Fall, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon, arriving Cody 5.48 p.m., fifth day.

What to Wear

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats, jackets, or sweaters. Riding breeches and puttees have become popular with both men and women, and are very sensible garments for those energetic persons who like to climb, ride, and tramp. Linen dusters are essential; they may be purchased in the Park. Stout shoes are desirable as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces, and for mountain use. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit, and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

Women Tourists

Fully 60 per cent of the Park visitors are women and many of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women and contribute to their comfort and enjoyment.

Baggage

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free, not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage, for each passenger. Trunks cannot be carried in the automobiles. Tourists contemplating prolonged trips through the Park can arrange with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the transportation of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the Union Pacific System at West Yellowstone Station, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making Park trip. Baggage may be checked to West Yellowstone and passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another station will find certain regulations for

free checking of baggage to station whence they leave the Park.

Mail and Telegrams

Mail and telegrams should be addressed to the gateway at which the addressee will leave the Park, viz: At West Yellowstone station, Mont., or Gardiner, Mont., in care of the Yellowstone Hotel Co., or Yellowstone Camps Co. (which ever patronized); at Cody, Wyo., in care of Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

Bring Your Camera

Nowhere will you find greater opportunities for effective use of your camera than in Yellowstone. Hunting with gun is prohibited, but with the camera it is encouraged and the field is unlimited. Photographic supplies can be obtained at hotels and camps.

Medical Facilities

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs, and each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

Bath Houses

Natural hot-water bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Rates, 50 cents in large pool; \$1.00 in private pool.

Park Administration

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Personally Conducted Saddle and Pack Trips Off the Beaten Paths

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to escort such excursions. The names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips may be obtained from National Park Service, Washington, D. C., the Superintendent of the Park, or from any railroad representative listed on page 31.

Union Pacific Publications

The following publications, attractively illustrated and containing useful travel information and authentic descriptions, may be obtained on application to any Union Pacific System representative listed on page 31.

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Colorado's Mountain Playgrounds.

California Calls You.

The Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Utah-Idaho Outings.

Along the Union Pacific System (Sights and Scenes).

Folder Map of the United States.



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



Representatives of the Union Pacific System

Aberdeen, Wash. 3-4 Union Pass'r S a., K and River Sts, W. J. LEONARD, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent
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Atlanta, Ga. 1232 Healey Bldg., 49 N. Forsyth Street. W. C. ELGIN, General Agent
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Boise, Idaho. 325 Idaho Bldg., 8th and Bannock Streets. JOEL L. PRIEST, General Agent
Boston, Mass. 207-8 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington Street. WILLARD MASSEY, General Agent
Butte, Mont. 229 Rialto Bldg., 4 South Main Street. HENRY COULAM, General Agent
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Cleveland, Ohio. 1204 Sweetland Bldg., 1016 Euclid Avenue. J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent
Dallas, Texas. 1307 Great Southern Life Bldg., W. H. BENHAM, General Agent
Denver, Colo. 212-15 Denham Bldg., 18th and California Sts., W. K. CUNDIFF, Ass't General Pass'r Agent
Des Moines, Ia. 606-7 Polk Bldg., 209 Fifth Street. H. F. CARTER, District Passenger Agent
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Fresno, Cal. 532-33 Rowell Bldg., Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue, T. F. BROSNAHAN, General Agent
Kansas City, Mo. 805 Walnut Street. SETH C. RHODES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Leavenworth, Kan. Union Station. A. E. MARTENY, General Agent
Lewiston, Idaho. 4 Theissen Block, 313 Main Street. E. M. PEYTON, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
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Philadelphia, Pa. 536 Commercial Trust Bldg., 15th and Market Streets. W. H. CHEVERS, General Agent
Pittsburgh, Pa. 7026-29 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Fifth and Liberty Avenues, JOHN D. CARTER, General Agent
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C. J. COLLINS, Manager
148 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

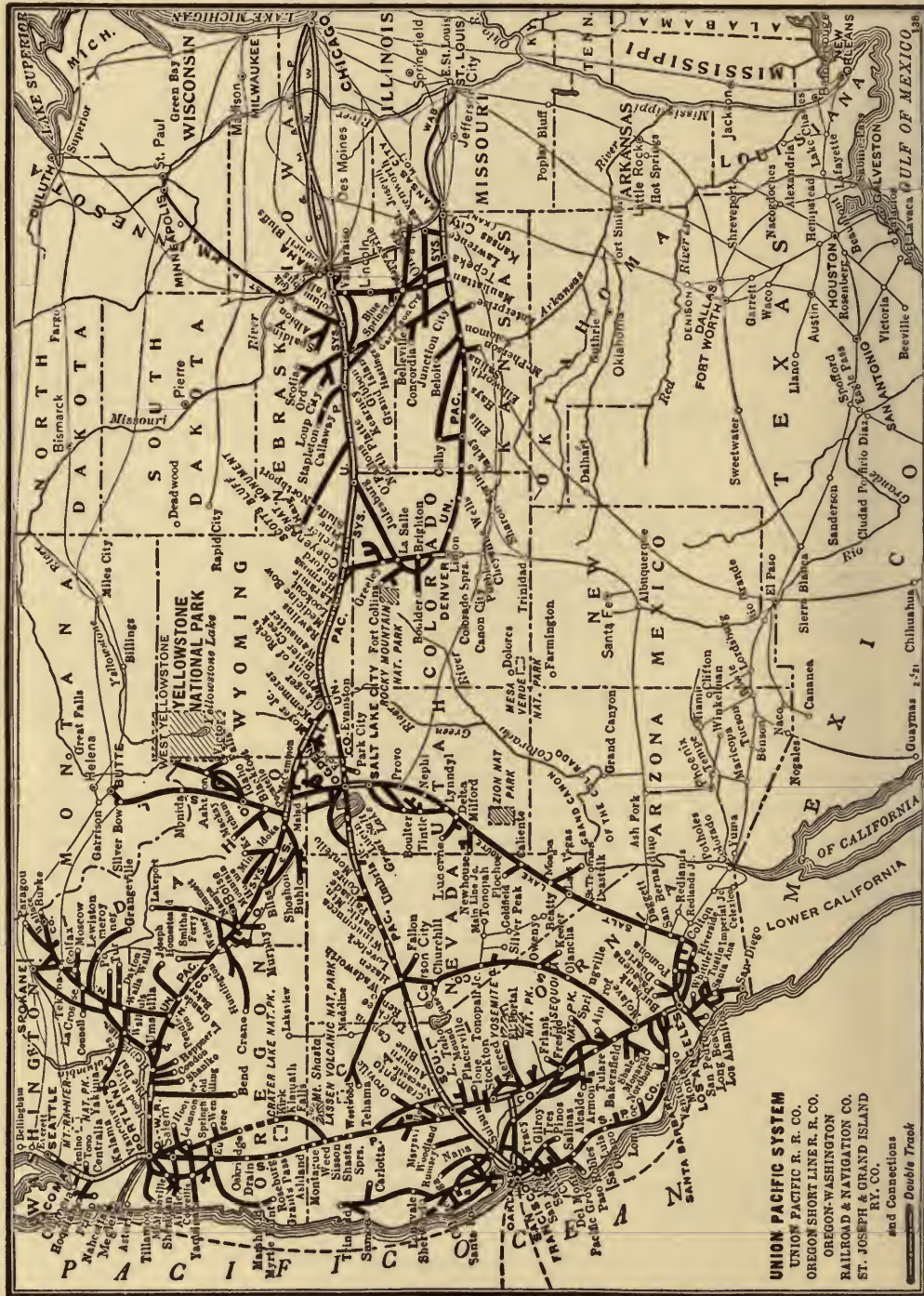
A. L. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent
OMAHA, NEB.

D. S. SPENCER,
General Passenger Agent
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WM. McMURRAY,
General Passenger Agent
PORTLAND, ORE.

W. S. BASINGER,
Passenger Traffic Manager
OMAHA, NEB.

MAP OF THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM



UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
 UNION PACIFIC R. CO.
 OREGON SHORT LINE R. CO.
 OREGON-WASHINGTON
 RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
 ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND
 RY. CO.
 and Connections
 Double Trunk





